PART iV

Section 2-C—(i)

GENERAL STATUTORY RULES ISSUED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT UNDER THE CENTRAL ACTS AND STATE ACTS AND RULES MADE BY THE GOVERNOR UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

EDUCATION SECRETARIAT.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, dated 25th March 1965.

G. S. R.474.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 33 of the Bangalore University Act, 1964 (Mysore Act 26 of 1964), the Government of Mysore hereby make the following first Statutes of the Bangalore University, namely:—

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

1. Title and commencement.— (1) These statutes shall be called the Bangalore University Statutes, 1965.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. Definitions.—(1) In these Statutes, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(*a*) "Act" means the Bangalore University Act, 1964 (Mysore Act 26 of 1964);

(*b*) "Section" means a section of the Act.

(2) Words and expressions used but not defined in these Statutes shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Act.

CHAPTER II

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

3. Vice-Chancellor, his salary and allowances.—The Vice-Chancellor shall be entitled—

(i) to receive a salary of two thousand and five hundred rupees per mensem ;

(ii) to the use of a free furnished residence.

(iii) to leave on full salary for one month for every eleven months of service. He shall also be entitled to 15 days casual leave.

4. The Vice-Chancellor shall be eligible to the benefits of the University Provident Fund.

5. Registrar-his pay.—The Registrar shall be entitled to get such salary in the grade of Rs. 900–10–1,100–50–1,300 as the Syndicate, having regard to the qualifications and experience of the person appointed, may fix.

6. Controller of Examinations-his pay.—The Controller of Examinations shall be entitled to such salary in the scale of Rs. 600-40 1,000 as the Syndicate may fix.

7. Bursar-his salary, functions, etc.—(1) The Bursar shall be entitled to such salary in the grade Rs. 600-40-1,000 per month as the Syndicate, having regard to the qualifications and experience of the person appointed, may fix.—

(2) The Bursar shall,

(i) maintain proper accounts of Receipts and Expenditure of the University ;

(ii) prepare a statement of Annual Accounts of University for being placed before the Syndicate and the Senate and for being submitted to the Government ;

(iii) submit the accounts for audit and make available to the auditor all necessary information and records;

(iv) prepare the financial estimate for the ensuing year for being placed before the Senate;

(v) give his opinion or advice on such financial matters as may be referred to him;

(vi) under the directions of the Vice-Chancellor, call for meetings of the Finance Committee.

(3) The Bursar shall operate the funds of the University provided that in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor may nominate any other Officer of the University to operate the funds.

(4) The Bursar shall be the head of the Accounts Department and shall supervise and control the staff under him.

8. Manner of appointment of Officers.—The posts of Registrar, Bursar and Controller of Examinations may be filled either by direct recruitment or by deputation of officers of Government or other University on such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

CHAPTER III.

THE SENATE.

9. Meetings.—(1) The meetings of the Senate shall be of two kinds, namely:—

(i) Ordinary meetings, and

(ii) Special meetings.

(2) There shall be two ordinary meetings in a year in the first and fourth quarters of each year. The meeting in the first quarter of the year shall be the annual meeting.

10. Notice of ordinary meeting.—The Registrar shall not less than thirty days previous to each ordinary meeting, issue to every member a notice of the same.

11. Notice of Resolutions.— Any member who desires to move a resolution at the ordinary meeting shall forward a copy of such resolution to the Registrar so as to reach him at least sixteen days before the date of the meeting.

12. Admissibility of Resolutions.— (1) No resolution shall be admissible which does not comply with the following conditions, namely :—

(i) it shall relate to a matter within the cognizance and powers of the University and the Senate;

(ii) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall raise substantially one definite issue;

(iii) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements, nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity connected with the University ;

(iv) it shall not refer to any matter which is under adjudication in a Court of Law, and

(v) it shall not raise substantially the same question as that raised in a motion moved and decided in the Senate during the twelve months preceding the date of the meeting at which it is to be moved unless the prior consent of the Vice-Chancellor has been obtained.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall be the sole authority to determine whether a resolution is admissible or not. No resolution not admitted by the Vice-Chancellor shall be included in the Agenda.

(3) When any resolution is not admitted, the Registrar shall, as soon as may be, intimate the fact to the member stating the reasons for not admitting the resolution.

13. Agenda.—The Registrar shall, at least twelve days before the date of the meeting, issue an Agenda paper showing the business to be brought before the meeting including all the resolutions admitted by the Vice-Chancellor together with the names of the proposers.

14. Amendments to resolutions.—(1) Any member wishing to move an amendment to a resolution included in the Agenda of an ordinary meeting shall forward a copy of the same to the Registrar so as to reach him not less than seven days before the date of the meeting at which the resolution is to be moved.

(2) The provisions of clause (1) of Statute 12 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to any amendment proposed to be moved

(3) Only those amendments of which due notice is given and which are found admissible shall be permitted to be moved in the meeting of the Senate.

15. Special Meetings.—(1) In the case of special meetings called by Vice-Chancellor,

(*a*) the Registrar shall forward a copy of the notice of the meeting to every member of the Senate together with a copy of the Agenda paper not less than fifteen days before the date of the meeting;

(*b*) on the requisition of members, notice of the meeting together with a copy of the resolution or resolutions mentioned in the requisition along with the name of the mover of each resolution shall be forwarded to every member by fixing a date at least fifteen days after the date of issue of notice and within six weeks of the receipt of the requisition.

(2) The provisions of clause (1) of Statute 12 regarding admissibility shall apply to the resolutions included in the requisition.

(3) Any member who wishes to move an amendment to the proposal or resolution on the Agenda paper of a special meeting shall forward the same to the Registrar in writing so as to reach him not later than seven clear days before the date of the meeting.

(4) Only such of the amendments as may be found admissible by the Vice-Chancellor in accordance with the principles laid down in clause (1) of Statute 12 shall be permitted to be moved.

(5) No business other than that placed on the Agenda shall be transacted at any special meeting.

16. General provisions regarding meetings.—(1) The meetings shall ordinarily be held in the premises of the University unless otherwise directed by the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor.

(2) The Chancellor or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor shall preside at the meetings of the Senate. In case both of them are absent, a member elected by the members present at the meeting shall preside.

(3) Every member attending the meeting shall affix his signature in a Register kept for the purpose.

(4) The quorum for a meeting shall be twenty-five.

(5) If there is no quorum for thirty minutes after the time appointed for a meeting, the meeting shall not be held.

(6) If during the continuance of a meeting a member calls attention to the fact that requisite quorum is not present, the Chairman may after ascertaining the same, either dissolve or adjourn the meeting to some other date or time.

17. Questions at meetings.—(1) Any member who wishes to put a question shall forward to the Registrar a notice in writing to that effect together with a copy each of the questions to be put so as to reach him not less than sixteen days before the date of an ordinary meeting.

(2) No member shall give notice of more than five questions and no question shall refer to more than one subject.

(3) The questions shall refer only to matters concerning the University and should be intended for the purpose of obtaining information from the Syndicate on such matters.

(4) No question shall be admitted unless it complies with the following conditions :

(i) It shall not publish any names or statement not strictly necessary to make the question intelligible ;

(ii) It shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements or innuendos ;

(iii) It shall not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of an abstract legal question or hypothetical proposition or suggestion ;

(iv) It shall not refer to character or conduct of any person except in his official capacity connected with the University ;

(v) No question once fully answered shall be put again.

18. Disallowing questions.—(1) The Vice-Chancellor may disallow any question on the ground that,

(i) it is in his opinion in contravention of the laws of the University ;

(ii) it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the University ;

(iii) it involves the preparation of elaborate statements or statistics involving an excessive amount of time and labour, or

(*iv*) it cannot be answered consistently with the interests of the University.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall be the sole authority to decide the admissibility of the questions asked. He shall also decide whether the answer by the Syndicate is sufficient or otherwise.

(3) The decision of the Vice-Chancellor as to the admissibility of the questions shall be final and no discussion thereon shall be permitted at any meeting of the Senate.

19. Answers to Questions.—(1) Questions which have been admitted, together with answers thereon, shall be printed or stencilled and circuated to the members of the Senate at the meeting.

(2) At the meeting, the Chairman shall call out the name of each questioner together with the number of the question noted in the printed or stencilled questions and answers.

(3) Supplementary questions, if any, must be put immediately after the question is called out and before the next question is called. Such questions must relate to any further elucidation of the matter regarding which an answer has been given.

(4) The Chairman of the meeting shall disallow any supplementary question if in his opinion it is contrary to these statutes as to the subject matter of questions. The decision of the Chairman shall be final and no discussion shall be permitted on the decision.

(5) Suplementary questions may be answered by the Vice-Chancellor or any member of the Syndicate.

(6) No discussion shall be permitted in respect of any question or of any answer given to a question.

20. Order of Business.—At every meeting of the Senate, the order of business shall be as follows :

(*i*) election of the Chairman when necessary ;

(*ii*) signing of the Minutes of the previous meeting or adjourned meeting ;

(*iii*) report of orders or other communications from the Chancellor ;

(*iv*) answering of questions, if any, for such time as may be necessary not exceeding, in any case, one hour at each sitting at the discretion of the Chairman ;

(*v*) elections, if any ;

(*vi*) consideration of the Annual Accounts, Annual Report and Financial Estimates and resolutions thereon when they are part of the business to be transacted at the meeting ;

(*vii*) consideration of amendments or repeals of Statutes Ordinances and proposals regarding amendments to the Act ;

(*viii*) any business and motions of which due notice has been given in the order in which such business or motions are entered in the agenda paper :

Provided that it shall be open to the Chairman of the meeting to change the order.

21. Business not notified.—(i) No resolution, proposal or amendment in respect of any matter of which due notice has not been given shall be brought before the Senate at any meeting except the following :

(*i*) to pass on to the next item of the business ;

(*ii*) to appoint a committee ;

(*iii*) to propose that the question may be put to vote ;

(*iv*) to propose that the Senate may go into a Committee :

Provided that without any prior notice the following matters may be moved with the sanction of the Chairman :

(*i*) to adjourn the debate ;

(*ii*) to adjourn the meeting ;

(*iii*) to dissolve the meeting ;

(*iv*) to change the order of business;

(*v*) to refer any matter to any authority of the University.

(2) The following amendments may be moved without previous notice :—

(*i*) amendments to a motion requiring any authority or committee to review or reconsider its decision or recommendation;

(*ii*) amendments to a motion for appointment of a committee;

(*iii*) amendments to a motion remitting any matter to any authority of the University;

(*iv*) amendments to a motion for an adjournment of the meeting or the debate;

(*v*) amendments to any resolution or amendment on the agenda paper which in the opinion of the Chairman have been rendered necessary by and are consequential upon, any motion passed by the Senate at the same meeting;

(*vi*) amendments of a purely verbal or formal kind which, in the opinion of the Chairman, do not effect the sense or import of the motion to which they refer.

22. Rules of Debate.—(1) Every motion shall be affirmative in form. It shall be moved by the member in whose name it stands or if he declines to move it or is absent, it may be moved by any other member present.

(2) Every motion shall be seconded by another member. The seconder of a motion may reserve his speech.

(3) When a motion has been made and seconded, the Chairman shall propose the question by reading the motion for the consideration of the Senate, unless the motion be ruled out of order by the Chairman.

(4) When a proposal has been stated, it may be discussed as a question to be resolved simply in the affirma-

tive or negative, or as proposed to be varied by way of amendment.

(5) (a) When before or after debate, no member rises to speak on the motion the Chairman shall proceed to put the motion to the vote.

(b) An amendment may however be moved at any time after the question has been stated from the Chair and before it is put to the vote.

(6) When a proposal has been moved and voted upon, no motion or amendment raising substantially the same question shall be moved a second time at the same meeting or at any adjournment thereof. A proposal substantially identical in part with the one already disposed of may be brought forward at the same meeting or at any adjournment thereof with the omission of such identical part.

(7) Not more than one proposal and one amendment thereto shall be placed before the meeting at the same time. All amendments which are not withdrawn shall be considered and voted upon. In case where there are no amendments the Senate shall at once proceed to consider and vote upon the original proposal.

(8) If an amendment is negatived, the original motion shall again be stated by the Chairman, and any other amendment which is in order may then be moved to the original motion.

(9) If an amendment is carried, the motion as amended shall be stated by the Chairman and may be discussed as a substantive motion. Further amendments to the original motion may be moved is so far as they are in order, in relation to the amended motion and shall be disposed of in the same manner as the original amendment. When all the amendments have been thus dealt with, the Chairman shall take the vote of the meeting on the Motion as finally amended as a substantive motion.

(10) (a) No resolution or amendment shall be withdrawn without the leave of the Senate.

(*b*) The leave shall be signified not upon question, but by the Chairman taking the pleasure of the Senate. The Chairman shall ask : "is it your pleasure that the motion be withdrawn ?". If no one dissents the Chairman shall say : " The motion is by leave withdrawn". But if any dissentient voice is heard or a member rises to continue the debate, the Chairman shall forthwith put the motion to vote :

Provided that if an amendment has been proposed to a motion, the original motion shall not be withdrawn until the amendment has been disposed of.

(11) A motion may be ruled out of order by the Chairman at any stage of the proceedings of the Senate before it is put to vote.

(12) (*a*) At any time after a motion has been made, any member may move (but not make any speech on the motion). " That the question be now put", and, unless it appears to the Chairman that the motion is an abuse of these statutes or an infringement of the right of reasonable debate, the Chairman shall then put the motion "that the question be now put" to vote.

(*b*) Where the motion " That the question be now put" has been carried, the Chairman shall call upon the mover of the proposal or amendment under consideration to reply, and after the reply put the motion to vote ;

(13) No member shall be allowed to speak more than once in the course of the discussion of a motion or of a motion and an amendment, except the proposer of the substantive motion, who will have the right to reply in either case at the close of the discussion :

Provided that a member who has spoken on a motion before the proposal of an amendment thereto shall be entitled to speak once again upon such amendment.

(14) No member shall speak on the question under consideration after the mover has entered on his reply.

(15) When the debate is concluded, the Chairman shall after summing up, if he so desires, put the question to the vote in the following manner :

(*a*) If there is an amendment, the Chairman shall state the motion and the amendment and take the vote of the meeting on the amendment.

(*b*) If the amendment is negatived, the original motion shall be again stated from the Chair and subject to the foregoing Statutes, any other amendment which is in order may then be proposed.

(*c*) If an amendment is carried, the motion as amended shall be stated from the Chair and then be debated as a substantive question to which any further amendments which are in order may be proposed.

(*d*) Such further amendments shall be disposed of in the same manner as the original amendment. When all the amendments have been thus dealt with, the Chairman shall take the vote of the meeting on the motion as amended and as a substantive resolution.

22. Rules regarding amendments.—(1) No amendment shall be moved if,—

(*a*) it reduces the proposal to a negative or opposite form, or

(*b*) it raises a question already disposed of by the meeting, or

(*c*) it is inconsistent with any resolution already adopted in that meeting.

(2) The order in which the amendment to a proposal are to be considered and decided shall be determined by the Chairman :

Provided that the Chairman may refuse to put an amendment which in his opinion is frivolous.

(3) An amendment, the substance of which has been disposed of in part may be moved by its proposer so as to retain the parts not so disposed of.

(4) When an amendment has been moved and seconded, it shall be stated by the Chairman, and then the debate may proceed on the original proposal and the amendment together; but so far as the question raised by the amendment is one on which the member has not yet spoken, he may speak on that question though he might have spoken on the original question or on a previous amendment to it.

(5) The form of every amendment shall be such that it modifies the original motion by any or all of the following methods:

(i) by omitting words;
(ii) by substituting words;
(iii) by adding or by inserting words.

(*a*) In each case, the mover of the amendment shall state the motion or part thereof affected as it would stand when so amended.

(*b*) An amendment must be relevant to and within the scope of the motion to which it is proposed;

(*c*) An amendment must not be virtually an independent proposition.

23. Procedure when Chairman rises.—Whenever the Chairman rises he shall be heard in silence and any member who is then speaking or offering to speak shall immediately sit down. No member shall leave his seat while the Chairman is addressing the Senate.

24. Withdrawal of Members.—The Chairman may direct any member whose conduct is, in his opinion, grossly disorderly to withdraw immedietly from the Senate, and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting.

25. Suspension of meeting.—In the case of grave disorder arising in the meeting of the Senate, the Chairman may, if he thinks it necessary to do so, adjourn the meeting of the Senate or suspend the meeting for a time to be named by him.

26. Point of order.—(1) The attention of the Chairman may be called by any member to a point or order even whilst another member is addressing the meeting; but beyond stating the precise point of order raised, no speech shall be made.

(2) When a point of order is raised the Speaker shall resume his seat until the Chairman gives his decision.

(3) The Chairman shall be the sole judge on any point of order and may call any member to order. If the member so called to order disregards such call the Chairman may direct him to sit down and thereupon another member may speak.

27. Speeches by Chairman.—Without taking an active part in the debate it is open to the Chairman to explain to the meeting, either at his discretion or at the request of any member, the scope of any resolution or amendment; or he may also make any statement on any matter arising from or connected with the proceedings of the meeting. If however the Chairman desires to take an active part in any debate, he shall vacate the Chair until the vote on that debate is taken. During such time any member of the Senate present at the meeting may be nominated by the Chairman to occupy the Chair. Such acting Chairman shall, during the debate in question, exercise all the powers of the Chairman of the meeting.

28. Adjournments.—(1) A motion for an adjournment of a meeting or debate shall specify the date and time to which it is to be adjourned. Such a motion may be moved at any time as a distinct question, but not as to interrupt a speech.

(2) No amendment shall be moved to a proposal for adjournment except for substituting a different time or date for that to which it is proposed to adjourn the meeting.

(3) (*a*) If the motion for an adjournment of debate be carried. the debate shall stand adjourned to the date and time specified in the motion ; but the meeting shall pass on to the next business, if any on the agenda.

(*b*) If the motion for adjournment of the meeting is carried the meeting shall stop further proceedings and meet again on the date to which it is adjourned.

29. Motion for Dissolution.—(1) A motion for the dissolution of a meeting shall be in the form "that this meeting do now dissolve" and may be made at any time but not so as to interrupt a speech.

(2) If the Chairman is of the opinion that the motion is an abuse of the rules of the meeting, he may decline to put the motion to the meeting.

(3) If the Chairman accepts the motion, it shall be put forthwith without amendment or debate. If the motion be carried, the remaining business before the meeting shall be deemed to have been lapsed, and the Chairman shall forthwith declare the meeting dissolved.

30 Restrictions in respect of certain motions.—(1) No motion for dissolution or for adjournment of the meeting or for passing on to the next business shall be made or spoken to by any member who has already spoken in the debate. Any such motion shall take precedence over the proposal that may be before the meeting and, if not withdrawn, shall be disposed of forthwith.

(2) When a motion for dissolution or for adjournment or for passing on to the next business has been brought forward and negatived, no fresh motion of a similar nature shall be brought forward until after the lapse of such time which in the opinion of the Chairman is reasonable.

31. Senate resolving itself into a Committee.—(1) (*a*) The Senate may, when it thinks fit, resolve itself into a Committee to consider any item on the agenda paper.

(*b*) A motion for resolving the Senate into a Committee may be made by any member at any time (but not so as to interrupt a speech) without previous notice but can only be placed before the Senate for consideration, if the Chairman gives permission.

(*c*) The motion shall specify the item or items of business to be considered in the Committee.

(*d*) No such motion shall be considered unless at least fifteen members raise in support thereof.

(*e*) The motion, having been duly seconded, shall be put to the meeting without further discussion and shall only be carried if two-thirds of the members present vote in its favour.

(2) (*a*) When the Senate decides to resolve itself into a Committee, the same Chairman that presided over the meeting of the Senate shall continue to be the Chairman of the Committee and the quorum shall be the same as for the meeting of the Senate.

(*b*) The manner of conducting the discussion shall be in the discretion of the Chairman. When in the judgement of the Chairman, the matter under consideration has been sufficiently discussed the Committee shall embody its conclusions in a report to be signed by the Chairman.

(*c*) The period during which the Senate is sitting in Committee shall be considered as a suspension of the sitting of the Senate and immediately on the termination of this period, the Senate shall be again called to order by the Chairman and the report of the Committee's deliberations presented to it by the Registrar.

(*d*) If the report of the Committee involves recommendations not covered by any motion and the amendment to that motion in the Agenda paper for the meeting, such recommendations shall not be considered by the Senate until notice thereof has been given as required under Statute 10.

32. Remitting any matter to other authorities.—A motion for remitting any matter to the Syndicate or to any other authority may be made at any time but not so as to interrupt a speech. The motion shall specify the matter proposed to be remitted and may include a date for the submission of the report. Such report shall be placed before the next meeting of the Senate and if it is not possible to do so, the fact shall be reported to the Senate at such meeting. No previous notice is necessary for making a motion under this statute.

33. Voting.—(1) All questions before the Senate shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and voting, unless a particular majority is specifically required by the Act or these statutes.

(2) The Chairman shall be entitled to vote on any question. If the votes be equally divided, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(3) On any motion being put to the vote, the manner in which the vote of the meeting shall be taken, shall be in the discretion of the Chairman. If as soon as the Chairman announces the result of the vote on any particular motion any member demands a poll and that demand is supported by at least six members (except on a motion for adjournment) the same may be allowed by the Chairman.

34. Minutes to be circulated.—After every meeting or adjourned meeting of the Senate, the Registrar shall, as early as possible, within six weeks, send a copy of the draft minutes of such meeting to the address of each member of the Senate. In the event of any exception being taken to the accuracy of the minutes circulated, the attention of the

Chairman shall be called to the matter by the Registrar at the next meeting of the Senate, before the Chairman of the meeting signs the minutes, and the Chairman shall, where necessary, make such alternations as he may think fit. The minutes shall then be signed by the Chairman and they shall be deemed to be correct.

35. Lapse of Motions, etc.—Motions and all Resolutions together with their amendments, if any, on the agenda paper of a Senate meeting which have not been moved or voted upon for want of time or for any other reason at the meeting to which the agenda paper relates shall at the close of the meeting be deemed to lapse. Such motions or Resolution shall not be placed on the agenda paper of the next or any subsequent meeting save on receipt of a fresh notice.

Provided that a motion shall not lapse if a part thereof or an amendment thereto has been voted upon.

36. Admission of non-members.—Representatives of the Press and Visitors may be admitted to meetings of the Senate if they have obtained the previous permission of the Vice-Chancellor.

CHAPTER IV.

The Academic Council.

37. Ordinary and Special Meetings.—(1) The meetings of the Academic Council shall be of two kinds, namely :—

(i) Ordinary meetings, and

(ii) Special meetings.

(2) The ordinary meetings of the Academic Council shall be held not less than twice every year.

(3) A special meeting of the Academic Council may be convened by the Vice-Chancellor whenever he thinks it necessary. It shall also be convened whenever a requisition

is given in writing signed by not less than twenty-five members of the Academic Council. Such a requisition shall contain the terms of the resolution or resolutions to be moved together with the name and signature of the mover of each resolution.

38. Order of Business.—At every ordinary meeting of the Academic Council, the following shall be the order of business :

(i) election of the Chairman when necessary ;

(ii) signing of the minutes of the previous meeting or adjourned meeting ;

(iii) report of orders and other communications from the Chancellor ;

(iv) consideration of amendments to Ordinances and Regulations ;

(v) any business and motions of which due notice has been given in the order in which such business or motions are entered in the agenda paper;

(vi) elections, if any :

Provided that the Chairman of the meeting shall have the power to change the order.

39. Date of Special Meeting.—The date of the meeting to be called on requisition shall be fixed not later than four weeks from the date of receipt of the requisition.

40. Procedure of Meetings, etc.—The provisions of the Statutes relating to the quorum, notice of meetings, notice of resolutions and amendments, Chairman of the meeting, procedure at meetings, rules of debate, voting minutes and all such other matters relating to the meeting of the Senate shall apply *mutatis, mutandis* to meetings of the Academic Council, except where specifically provided otherwise.

CHAPTER V.

THE SYNDICATE.

41. Meetings.—(1) The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once in two months and at such other times as the Vice-Chancellor may convene a meeting of the Syndicate.

(2) On a requisition signed by any five members of the Syndicate, a special meeting shall be called on a date to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor. At such a meeting only such subjects as are set forth in the requisition shall be brought forward and disposed of.

42. Quorum.—For meetings of the Syndicate five members present shall form the quorum.

43. What matters to be decided.—No resolution, proposal or other matter, foreign to, or wholly inconsistent with, the matter appearing in the agenda paper shall be decided by the Syndicate except to the extent permitted by the Chairman whose decision on the subject shall be final.

44. Procedure regarding Motions.—(1) Every motion shall be in the form of a resolution and when moved by any member, it shall be seconded by another member.

(2) Any member present may propose an amendment to a motion. When two or three amendments are proposed, the Chairman shall decide in what order they should be put to vote. He shall also decide whether an amendment is in order or not.

(3) In case of equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote in addition to his vote as a member.

45. Point of order.—The Chairman shall be the sole judge of any point of order raised in the meeting. He may, at his own instance or at the instance of any member call to order any member who may be speaking and the member

concerned shall stop speaking and sit down. If he disregards the call, the Chairman may suspend him from the meeting for the rest of the day. Such member may be permitted to remain present during the remaining period of the meeting, but he shall not take part in any discussion or voting.

46. Preparation of financial estimates and annual report.—(1) The Syndicate shall prepare the Financial Estimates for the ensuing financial year before the 15th of February and submit them to the Senate at the annual meeting.

(2) The Syndicate shall prepare the Annual Report of the University for the previous year before the 15th of July, each year and submit it to the Senate before the 15th October.

47. Additional powers.—The Syndicate shall have the power to grant leave of absence to any Officer of the University other than the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, and to make the necessary arrangements for the discharge of the functions of such officer during their absence.

CHAPTER VI.

THE FACULTIES.

48. Additional members.—The Vice-Chancellor may nominate not more than five persons from National Laboratories, Institutions declared as of National Importance by the Parliament. [*Vide* clause (vi) of sub-section (3) of section 25.]

49. Meetings.—(1) Each Faculty shall ordinarily meet once a year. The Dean may convene additional meetings of the Faculty whenever he deems it necessary. He shall call a meeting on a requisition of not less than four members of that Faculty.

50. Quorum.—The quorum for a meeting of the Faculty shall be ten members.

51. Procedure when there is equality of votes.—In case of equality of votes, the Chairman may exercise a second or casting vote.

52. Notices.—Seven clear days notice shall be given to the members of every meeting of the Faculty.

53. Powers.—The powers of the Faculty shall be:

(i) to consider and report on matters referred to it by any of the authorities of the University ;

(ii) to refer any matter to a Board of Studies comprised within the Faculty for consideration and report ;

(iii) to consider any report or recommendation referred to it by a Board of Studies ;

(iv) to make suggestions or recommendations to the Syndicate and the Academic Council regarding the organisation of teaching, training, research and examinations in the subjects comprised in the Faculty.

54. Joint meetings.—The Vice-Chancellor may convene joint meetings of two or more Faculties for the purpose of considering any matter common to them and shall preside over such meeting and in his absence the seniormost Dean shall preside over the meeting.

CHAPTER VII.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

55. Quorum.—Three members of the Finance Committee shall form a quorum.

56. Meetings.—The finance committee shall meet at least twice every year. It may also meet whenever the Vice-Chancellor convenes such a meeting.

57. Annual accounts to be placed.—The Annual Accounts and the Financial Estimates of the University shall be prepared by the Bursar before the end of December each year and laid before the Finance Committee for consideration and comments and thereafter submitted to the Syndicate with the comments of that Committee.

58. Powers.—(1) The Finance Committee may fix limits for the recurring expenditure and the non-recurring expenditure for the year, based on income and resources of the University (which in the case of productive works, may include the proceeds of loans).

(2) No expenditure shall be incurred by the University in excess of the limits so fixed without the approval of the Finance Committee :

Provided that the Vice-Chancellor may incur in case of emergency, and for reasons to be recorded in writing, any expenditure not exceeding rupees five thousand in any one case, which is in excess of the limits fixed by the Finance Committee, and shall report the incurring of such expenditure to the Finance Committee and the Syndicate.

CHAPTER—VIII

Boards of Studies.

59. Constitution.—(1) A Board of studies shall consist of Head or Heads of University Departments in the subject or group of subjects for which the Board is constituted.

(2) A Board of studies shall consist of not less than three and not more than fifteen members as may be determined by the Syndicate.

(3) The members of the Board of studies shall be selected by the Syndicate.

60. Chairman.—The Head of the Department or the seniormost if the Heads of Departments are more than one in the Board of studies shall be the Chairman of the Board of studies.

61. Power to co-opt members.—(1) The Board of studies shall have the right to co-opt whenever necessary experts or specialists in any particular subject to act as members of the said Board for the purpose of considering any particular subject.

(2) Such co-option shall be by a resolution passed at a meeting of the Board of studies, provided that in the case of urgency the resolution may be passed by circulation amongst the members of the Board of studies.

(3) The members co-opted shall not exceed two at any time.

62 Duty of the Board of Studies.—It shall be the duty of each Board of Studies to consider and report on any matter referred to it in accordance with the Act, the statutes, the ordinances or Regulations by the Syndicate or the Academic Council or the Faculty or the Dean of the Faculty concerned in the subject with which it deals.

63 Powers.—The Board of Studies shall have power,

(i) to draw up detailed courses of study and syllabi for all the different levels of studies in the subjects ;
(ii) to prepare schemes of examinations ;
(iii) to recommend text books for the several courses of study ;
(iv) to prepare panel of names of persons suitable for appointment as paper-setters and examiners ;
(v) to prepare panel of names of experts and specialists for being appointed as members of the Board of Appointment ;

(vi) to advise the University authorities on such matters as may be referred to by them:

Provided that while exercising the powers under clause (iv) or (v) the Board of Studies may include persons from outside the University.

64 Quorum.—The majority of the members of a Board of Studies shall form a quorum for its meetings.

65 Joint meetings.—Whenever it is deemed necessary it shall be competent for the Vice-Chancellor to convene joint meetings of two or more Boards of Studies and the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint the Chairman for any such meeting.

66 Opinion by Circulation.—The Vice-Chancellor may in urgent cases, obtain the opinion of a Board of Studies by Circulation of any proposal among the members of the Board. Such opinion together with the action taken thereon shall be communicated to all the members.

CHAPTER IX.

Elections to the Authorities of the University.

67 Definitions.—In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(1) "Continuing Candidate" means any candidate not elected and not excluded from the poll at any given time.

Explanation.—(2) "Count" means—

(*a*) all operations involved in the counting of the first preferences recorded for candidates; or

(*b*) all the operations involved in the transfer of the surplus of an elected candidate; or

(*c*) all the operations involved in the transfer of the total value of votes of an excluded candidate;

(3) "Exhausted Paper" means a ballot paper on which no further preference is recorded for a continuing candidate, provided that a paper shall also be deemed to have become exhausted whenever—

(*a*) the names of two or more candidates, whether continuing or not, are marked with the same figure and are next in order of preference; or

(*b*) the name of the candidate next in order of preference, whether continuing or not, is marked by a figure not following consecutively after some other figure on the ballot paper or by two or more figures;

(4) "first preference" means the figure 1 set opposite the name of a candidate; "Second preference" means the figure 2 set opposite the name of a candidate; "third preference" means the figure 3 set opposite the name of a candidate, and so on;

(5) "Original vote" in relation to a candidate, means a vote derived from a ballot paper on which a first preference is recorded for such candidate;

(6) "Surplus" means the number by which the value of the votes, original and transferred, of any candidate exceeds the quota;

(7) "transferred vote" in relation to any candidate means a vote, the value or the part of the value of which is credited to such candidate and which is derived from a ballot paper on which a second or a subsequent preference is recorded for such candidate;

(8) "unexhausted paper" means a ballot paper on which a further preference is recorded for a continuing candidate.

68. Elections to be held in accordance with this chapter.—All elections to the authorities shall be held in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter unless there is a provision to the contrary or unless it is inconsistent with or repugnant to the subject or context.

69 Registration of Graduates.—(1) The name and address of every Graduate of the University shall, on his first graduation in the University be entered in the Register of Graduates, on payment of a fee of rupees five.

(2) Within the period ending with 30th June 1965, every graduate of any University established by law in India who ordinarily resides in the University area shall, on payment of a fee of rupees ten be entitled to have his name enrolled in the Register of Graduates:

Provided that he applies to the Registrar in the prescribed form and produces evidence, if demanded, to the satisfaction of the Registrar in respect of his having taken the degree or degrees referred to in his application, and in respect of his residence. The Registrar sball communicate decision on the application by Registered Post to th applicant. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Registrar may appeal to the Chancellor within fifteen days of the receipt of such decision.

70 Electoral Rolls of Registered Graduates.—(1) In the case of Registered Graduates separate Electoral Rolls shall be maintained by the Registrar in respect of each of the Constituencies specified in sub-clauses (a) to (e) of clause (iii) of Class II of section 18 of the Act.

(2) The election of the constituency by a candidate or voter under the proviso to clause (iii) of Class II of Section 18 shall be communicated to the Registrar before the first day of the month one month before the date fixed for receipt of nominations for any election from any constituency of Registered Graduates.

71. Electoral roll of Teachers.—For the purpose of elections to the Academic Council under clause (vi) of Section 23 from the Teachers Constituency,—

(*a*) every teacher shall be entitled to be registered in the electoral roll for the contituency;

(*b*) The Registrar shall maintain the electoral roll for the constituency;

(*c*) in order to enable the Registrar to maintain the electoral roll corrected up-to-date, the Principal of every college shall immediately inform the Registrar about every change in the teachership or that college; and the Registrar shall, on receipt of the information, strike off from the electoral roll the names of persons who have ceased to be, and included therein the names of persons who have become, teachers of that College;

(*d*) the Registrar shall suo motu register in the electoral roll the names of the teachers who are employees of the University and make necessary changes as and when teachers are appointed by the University or cease to be such teachers.

72. Maintenance of Electoral Rolls.—The Registrar shall maintain electoral rolls of all persons and the bodies entitled to elect members to the authorities of the University showing the names and addresses of all persons, or bodies qualified to vote.

73. Correction of Electoral Rolls.—The Vice-Chancellor shall have the authority to correct the rolls if any omission is brought to his notice at least twenty-one days before the date of election. His decision in the matter shall be final.

74. Copies of Electoral rolls.—Copies of the Electoral Rolls shall be furnished on application and on payment of such fees as may be specified by the Vice-Chancellor taking into consideration its cost.

75. Registrar to be Returning Officer.—Except where otherwise provided, the Registrar shall be the Returning Officer and as such responsible for the conduct of Elections.

76. Powers of the Vice-Chancellor.—The Vice-Chancellor shall have the power to.—

(*a*) to hold elections in anticipation of vacancies about to occur by efflux of time;

(*b*) to decide, in cases of doubt the validity or otherwise of each ballot paper or each vote recorded thereon ;

(*c*) to declare the result of each election.

77. Venue of Elections.—(1) The following elections shall be held at the meetings of the respective bodies. It shall however be within the discretion of the Vice-Chancellor to have the election held by postal ballot to fill vacancies with a view to avoid the vacancies remaining unfilled for a long time.

(i) Three members to be elected by the Senate to the Academic Council ;
(ii) Three members to be elected by the Senate to the Syndicate ;
(iii) Six members to be elected by the Mysore Legislative Assembly to the Senate ;
(iv) Three members to be elected by the Mysore Legislative Council to the Senate ;
(v) Two members to be elected by the Senate to the Finance Committee ;
(vi) One member to be elected by the Syndicate to the Finance Committee.

(2) All other elections to the University authorities may be held by postal ballot. The same method shall be followed for purposes of elections to other bodies of the University if the Vice-Chancellor so directs. In the absence of any such direction, elections to all bodies shall ordinarily take place at a meeting of the bodies concerned.

78. Procedure for elections —(1) In the case of election of members to the Senate by the Mysore Legislative Assembly and the Mysore Legislative Council under Clauses i) and (ii) of Class II of Section 18 of the Act, the Registrar shall send a communication to the Secretary, Mysore Legislature informing him that an election of the member or members of the Assembly or the Council or of both to the Senate be held and the result thereof communicated to the Registrar as soon as possible.

(2) In the case of election of the members to the Senate from the Registered Graduates Constituencies under sub-clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of Clause (iii) of Class II of Section 18 of the Act, and in the case of election of members to the Academic Council under Clause (vii) of Section 23 of the Act, a notification shall be published in the *Mysore Gazette* and in one or more local newspapers to be selected by the Vice-Chancellor, the publication being at least thirty days before the date of election. The Notification shall give the following particulars :

(i) the constituency and the number of seats to be filled by election in each constituency ;

(ii) the date fixed as the last date for receiving nominations, the date so fixed being not less than twenty-one days before the date of election ;

(iii) the date and time fixed for the scrutiny of nomination papers ;

(iv) the date and time before which the nomination may be withdrawn ; and

(v) the date of election or the last date before which the ballot papers should reach the office of the University.

(3) In the case of an election to be held at a meeting of any anthority or body, the notice of election shall be given to every member of the authority or body at least seven clear days before the date of election, fixing the last date and time for receipt of nominations not less than forty-eight hours before the date and time of the meeting for election:

provided that in the case of election by the Senate or by the Academic Council, a notice shall be given twenty one clear days before the date of election fixing the last date for receipt of nominations as not less than seven clear days before the date for the meeting for election.

79. Nomination of candidates.—(1) Nomination papers shall be in the form prescribed by the Vice-Chancellor and

shall be dated and signed by two electors and shall contain the names in full, addresses and designations of the signatories and of the candidate nominated. No person shall be nominated as a candidate for election until he signifies his consent on the nomination paper.

(2) The nomination paper should reach the Returning Officer before the date and time fixed for the same. Any nomination paper which is received after the date and time fixed or which does not comply with any of the formalities required by the Statutes shall be rejected.

80. Scrutiny of nominations.—(1) As soon as possible after the last day fixed for receipt of nominations, at the time and place fixed and notified in the notice of elections, the Registrar or any person nominated by the Vice-Chancellor shall scrutinise the nominations and decide their validity. The candidate or his agent duly authorised in writing shall be entitled to be present at such scrutiny.

(2) A list of candidates whose nomination papers have been declared valid, shall be published on the Notice Board in the Office of the University on the same day and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to each of the candidates nominated for election.

(3) In case of dispute about the decision as to the validity or otherwise of any nomination, the matter may be referred to the Vice-Chancellor. His decision shall be final.

81. Withdrawal of candidature.—Any candidate may withdraw his candidature by a notice in writing in the form prescribed by the Vice-Chancellor subscribed by him and all such applications should reach the office of the Registrar before the time fixed on the date notified for the purpose.

82. List of candidates to be notified.—The Returning Officer shall publish as soon as practicable on the Notice Board a final list of candidates validly nominated.

83. Procedure in contested and un-contested elections.— (1) If the number of contesting candidates is more than the number of seats to be filled, a poll shall be taken.

(2) If the number of such candidates is equal to the number of seats to be filled, the Registrar shall forthwith declare all such candidates to be duly elected to fill those seats.

(3) If the number of such candidates is less than the number of seats to be filled, the Registrar shall forth with declare all such candidates to be elected, and take necessary action under statute 78 (75) to fill the remaining seat or seats.

84. Procedure for Postal ballot .—(1) Every ballot paper shall contain the names of all the candidates whose nomination papers have been accepted, the names being arranged in the alphabetical order. If two or more candidates bear the same name, they shall be distinguished by the addition of their occupation or residence or in some other manner. The ballot paper shall also bear the Serial Number and the authorised stamp of the University. It may contain such other particulars as may be directed by the Vice-Chancellor.

(2) (a) The Registrar shall send soon after the nominations have been scrutinised, to each elector, to his registered address, by registered post, —

(i) a ballot paper bearing the name of the Constituency ;

(ii) a declaration in Form 1 appended to these statutes ;

(iii) a small cover bearing the name of the Constituency in Form 2 appended to these statutes ;

(iv) a large cover addressed to the Registrar in Form 3 appended to these statutes ; and

(v) instructions for the guidance of the voter in Form 4 appended to these statutes.

(b) The Registrar shall at the same time record the serial number of each ballot paper against the entry relating to that voter in the copy of the electoral roll set apart for the purpose (hereinafter referred to as the marked copy of the electoral roll).

(c) After ballot papers have been issued to all the voters, the Registrar shall seal up in a packet the marked copy of the Electoral roll and record on the packet in-brief description of its contents and the date on which it was sealed.

(3) A voter who has received a postal ballot paper and desires to vote shall record his vote on the ballot paper in accordance with the directions contained in Part I of Form 4 and then enclose it in the cover in Form 2. The voter shall sign the declaration in Form 1 in the presence of, and have the signature attested by ,—

(i) any Gazetted Officer ;
(ii) any Principal of a College ;
(iii) any Head of Department of the University ;
(iv) any Member of the Senate of the University ;
(v) any Teacher of the University ;

(4) When a postal ballot paper and other papers sent under clause (2) are for any reason returned undelivered, the Registrar may re-issue them by registered post or deliver them or cause them to be delivered to the voter personally on a request being made by him. If any voter has inadvertently dealt with the ballot paper or any of the other papers sent to him under clause (2) in such manner that they cannot conveniently be used, a second set of the papers shall be issued to him after he has returned the spoilt papers and satisfied the Registrar of the inadvertence. The Registrar shall cancel the spoilt papers so returned and keep them in a separate packet after noting thereon the particulars of the election and the serial numbers of the cancelled ballot papers.

(5) (*a*) After a voter has recorded his vote and made his declaration under clause (3), he shall return the ballot

paper and declaration to the Registrar in accordance with the instructions communicated to him in Part II of Form 4 so as to reach the Registrar before the time on the date fixed for the receipt of ballot papers.

(*b*) If any cover containing a postal ballot paper is received by the Registrar after the expiry of the time fixed in sub-clause (*a*), he shall note thereon the date and the time of its receipt and shall keep all such covers together in a separate packet.

(*c*) The Registrar shall keep in safe custody until the commencement of the counting of votes all covers containing postal ballot papers received by him.

85 Counting of votes.—(1) On the day and hour appointed for the counting of votes, the Registrar shall deal with the postal ballot papers in the manner hereinafter provided.

(2) No cover in Form 3 received by the Registrar after the expiry of the time fixed in that behalf shall be opened and no vote contained in any such cover shall be counted.

(3) The other covers shall be opened one after another and as each cover is opened, the Registrar shall first scrutinise the declaration in Form 1 contained therein. If the said declaration is not found or has not been duly signed and attested or is otherwise substantially defective or if the serial number of the ballot paper as entered in it differs from the serial number endorsed on the cover in Form 2, that cover shall not be opened, and after making an appropriate endorsement thereon, the Registrar shall reject the ballot paper therein contained. Each cover so endorsed and the declaration received with it shall be replaced in the cover in Form 3 and all such covers in Form 3 shall be kept in a separate packet which shall be sealed and on which shall be recorded the name of the constituency, the date of counting and brief description of its contents.

(4) The Registrar shall then place all the declarations in Form 1 which he has found to be in order in a separate packet which shall be sealed before any cover in Form 2 is opened and on which shall be recorded the particulars referred to in clause (3).

(5) The covers in Form 2 not already dealt with under the foregoing provisions of this Statute shall then be opened one after another and the Registrar shall scrutinise each ballot paper and decide the validity of the vote recorded thereon. He shall separate the ballot papers which he deems valid from those which he rejects endorsing on each of the latter the word "Rejected" and the ground of rejection.

(6) A ballot paper shall be invalid,—

(i) if it does not bear the authorised stamp of the University; or

(ii) if there is any mark or writing by which the voter can be identified; or

(iii) if the figure (1) is not marked; or

(iv) if the figure (1) is set opposite the name of more than one candidate; or is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate it is intended to apply; or

(v) if the figure 1 and some other figures are set opposite the name of the same candidate.

(7) After rejecting the ballot papers which are invalid, the Registrar shall—

(i) arrange the remaining ballot papers in parcels according to the first preference recorded for each candidate;

(ii) count and record the number of papers in each parcel and the total number; and

(iii) credit to each candidate the value of the papers in this parcel.

(8) (a) At any election where only one seat is to be filled, every valid ballot paper shall be deemed to be of the

value of 1 at each count, and the quota sufficient to secure the return of a candidate at the election shall be determined follows:

(i) add the values credited to all the candidates under item (iii) of clause (7);

(ii) divide the total by 2; and

(iii) add 1 to the quotientignoring the remainder, if any, and the resulting number is the quota.

(b) If, at the end of the first or any subsequent count, the total value of the ballot papers credited to any candidate is equal to, or greater than, the quota or there is any one continuing candidate, that candidate shall be declared elected.

(c) If, at the end of any count, no candidate can be declared elected, the Returning Officer shall—

(i) exclude from the poll candidate who upto that stage has been credited with the lowest value;

(ii) examine all the ballot papers in his parcel and sub-parcels, arrange the unexhausted papers in sub-parcels according to the next available preferences recorded thereon for the continuing candidates, count the number of papers in each such sub-parcel and credit it to the candidate for whom such preference is recorded transfer the sub-parcel to that candidate, and make a saparate sub-parcel of all the exhausted papers;and

(iii) see whether any of the continuing candidates has, after such transfer and credit, secured the quota.

(d) If, when a candidate has to be excluded under item (i) of sub-clause (c), two or more candidates have been credited with the same value and stand lowest on the poll, the candidate for whom the lowest number of original votes are recorded shall be excluded, and if this number also is the same in the case of two or more candidates, the Returning Officer shall decide by lot which of them shall be excluded.

(9) At any election where more than one seat is to be filled, every valid ballot paper shall be deemed to be of the value of 100, and the quota sufficient to secure the return of a candidate at the election shall be determined as follows:

(i) add the values credited to all the candidates under item (iii) of clause (7);

(ii) divide the total by a number which exceeds by 1 by number of vacancies to be filled; and

(iii) add 1 to the quotient ignoring the remainder, if any, and the resulting number is the quota.

(10) In carrying out the provisions of clauses (11) to (15), the Returning Officer shall disregard all fractions and ignore all preferences recorded for candidates already elected or excluded from the poll.

(11) If at the end of any count or at the end of the transfer of any parcel or sub-parcel of an excluded candidate the value of ballot papers credited to a candidate is equal to, or greater than the quota, that candidate shall be declared elected.

(12) (*a*) If at the end of any count, the value of ballot papers credited to a candidate is greater than the quota, the surplus shall be transferred, in accordance with the provisions of this clause, to the continuing candidates indicated on the ballot papers of that candidate as being next in order of the elector's preference.

(*b*) If more than one candidate have a surplus the largest surplus shall be dealt with first and the others in order of magnitude:

Provided that every surplus arising on the first count shall be dealt with before those arising on the second count and so on.

(*c*) Where there are more surpluses than one to distribute and two or more surpluses are equal, regard shall be had to the original votes of each candidate and the candidate for whom most

original votes are recorded shall have his surplus first distributed; and if the values of their original votes are equal, the Returning Officer shall decide by lot which candidate shall have his surplus first distributed.

(*d*) (i) If the surplus of any candidate to be transferred arises from original votes only, the Returning Officer shall examine all the papers in the parcel belonging to that candidate, divide the unexhausted papers into sub-parcels according to the next preferences recorded thereon and make a separate sub-parcel of the exhausted papers.

(ii) He shall ascertain the value of the papers in each sub-parcel and of all the unexhausted papers.

(iii) If the value of the unexhausted papers is equal to or less than the surplus, he shall transfer all the unexhausted papers at the value at which they were received by the candidate whose surplus is being transferred.

(iv) If the value of the unexhausted papers is greater than the surplus, he shall transfer the sub-parcels of unexhausted papers, and the value at which each paper shall be transferred shall be ascertained by dividing the surplus by the total number of unexhausted papers.

(*e*) If the surplus of any candidate to be transferred arises from transferred as well as original votes, the Returning Officer shall re-examine all the papers in the sub-parcel last transferred to the candidate, divide the unexhausted papers into sub-parcels according to the next preferences recorded thereon, and then deal with the sub-parcels in the same manner as is provided in the case of sub-parcels referred to in clause (a).

(*f*) The papers transferred to each candidate shall be added in the form of a sub-parcel to the papers already belonging to such candidate.

(*g*) All papers in the parcel or sub-parcel of an elected candidate not transferred under this rule shall be set apart as finally dealt with.

(13) (*a*) If after all surpluses have been transferred as hereinbefore provided, the number of candidates elected is less than the required number, the Returning Officer shall exclude from the poll the candidate lowest on the poll and shall distribute his unexhausted papers among the continuing candidates according to the next preferences recorded thereon; and any exhausted papers shall be set apart as finally dealt with.

(*b*) The papers containing original votes of an excluded candidate shall first be transferred, the transfer value of each paper being one hundred.

(*c*) The papers containing transferred votes of an excluded candidate shall then be transferred in the order of the transfers in which, and at the value at which, he obtained them.

(*d*) Each of such transfers shall be deemed to be a separate transfer but not a separate count.

(*e*) If, as the result of the transfer of papers, the value of votes obtained by a candidate is equal to or greater than the quota, the count then proceeding shall be completed but no further papers shall be transferred to him.

(*f*) The process directed by this rule shall be repeated on the successive exclusions one after another of the candidates lowest on the poll until such vacancy is filled either by the election of a candidate with the quota or as hereinafter provided.

(*g*) If at any time it becomes necessary to exclude a candidate and two or more candidates have the same value of votes and are the lowest on the poll, regard shall be had to the original votes of each candidate and the candidate for whom fewest original votes are recorded shall be excluded; and if the values of their original

votes are equal the candidate with the smallest value at the earliest count at which these candidates had unequal values shall be excluded.

(*h*) If two or more candidates are lowest on the poll and each has the same value of votes at all counts the returning officer shall decide by lot which candidate shall be excluded.

(14) (*a*) When at the end of any count the number of continuing candidates is reduced to the number of vacancies remaining unfilled, the continuing candidates shall be declared elected.

(*b*) When at the end of any count only one vacancy remains unfilled and the value of the papers of some one candidate exceeds the total value of the papers of all the other continuing candidates together with any surplus not transferred, that candidate shall be declared elected.

(*c*) When at the end of any count only one vacancy remains unfilled and there are only two continuing candidates and each of them has the same value of votes and no surplus remains capable of transfer, the returning officer shall decide by lot which of them shall be excluded; and after excluding him in the manner aforesaid, declare the other candidate to be elected.

(15) (*a*) Any candidate or, in his absence, his election agent or counting agent may, at any time during the counting of the votes, either before the commencement or after the completion of any transfer of votes (whether surplus or otherwise), request the returning officer to re-examine and re-count the papers of all or any candidates (not being papers set aside at any previous transfer as finally dealt with), and the returning officer shall forthwith re-examine and re-count the same accordingly.

(*b*) The returning officer may in his discretion re-count the votes either once or more than once in any case in which he is not satisfied as to the accuracy of any previous count:

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall make it obligatory on the returning officer to re-count the same votes more than once.

(16) An illustration of the procedure as to the counting of votes in accordance with the provisions of this part is given in the schedule to these statutes.

86. Procedure for election at a meeting.—(1) All members present at the meeting shall be entitled to vote.

(2) After the ballot papers are deposited in the Ballot box kept for the purpose, the Registrar shall conduct the scrutiny with the help of two Scrutinisers nominated by the Chairman of the meeting from among those present.

(3) Procedure as regards voting and counting of votes according to the system of proportional representation shall be as detailed above in Statutes 84 and 85.

(4) After the counting is over the Registrar shall intimate to the Chairman the number of votes secured by each candidate and the Chairman shall declare the result. In case of equality of votes success will be determined by lot.

CHAPTER X.

Teachers of the University.

87. University Teachers.—(*i*) Teachers of the University shall be of two classes namely :—

(*a*) Appointed teachers of the University ; and

(*b*) Recognised teachers of the University.

(*ii*) 'Appointed teachers of the University' shall be either—

(*a*) Salaried employees of the University appointed as Professors, Readers or Lecturers or other teachers of the University, or

(*b*) Professors, Readers or Lecturers or other teachers of the University appointed by the University to work on Honorary basis.

(*iii*) 'Recognised teachers of the University' shall be members of the teaching staff of a constituent college.

88. Recognition of Teachers.—(1) The conditions for recognition of teachers of the University shall be such as may be prescribed by the ordinances.

(2) All applications for the recognition of teachers of the University shall be made in such manner as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(3) The period for recognition of a teacher of the University as Professor or Reader shall be determined by Ordinances made in that behalf. A person in the service of a College, recognised as a teacher of the University otherwise than as a Professor or Reader shall continue to be recognised so long as he is in the service of the College.

(4) No person shall be recognised as a teacher of the University except on the recommendation of a Board of selection constituted for the purpose under Section 28 of the Act.

89 Age of retirement.— Subject to the terms of any contract entered into under Section 48 of the Act, a person appointed as a permanent teacher of the University shall be entitled to be in the service of the University until he completes the age of fifty-five years.

90. Duties of teachers in the University.—The following shall be the duties of teachers :

(1) It shall be the duty of a Head of a Department,—

(i) to conduct research work by himself;

(ii) to supervise generally research and advanced work of his department;

(iii) to guide research of students in his specialised branch ;

(iv) to be incharge of general management of the department and organisation of teaching work, laboratories, museums and other branches in his department ;

(v) to deliver or hold not less than fifty lectures or classes per year ; and

(vi) to advise the Academic Council or the Syndicate when so required with regard to any University Course of Study or Examination or other matters relating to the subject and such other duties as may be allotted by the Vice-Chancellor from time to time.

(2) It shall be the duty of a Professor who is not the Head of a Department,—

(i) to conduct research work (by himself);

(ii) to guide research students in his specialised branch; and

(iii) to deliver or hold not less than fifty lectures or classes per year, and such other duties as may be allotted by the Vice-Chancellor from time to time.

(3) It shall be the duty of a Reader,—

(i) to conduct research work;

(ii) to guide research students in his branch of specialisation allotted to him by the Professor;

(iii) to deliver or hold not less than seventy-five lectures or classes per year ; and

(iv) to assist the Head of the Department in such departmental matters as required by him, and such other duties as may be allotted by the Vice-Chancellor from time to time.

(4) A Lecturer shall work under the direction of the Head of the Department concerned and shall assist him in the discharge of the administrative duties of the Department, in addition to his teaching work, and such other duties as may be allotted to him by the Head of the Department.

FORM 1

Declaration by Voter

[*See* Statute 84 (2) (a) (ii)]

Election to the.....

(This side is to be used only when the voter signs the declaration himself.)

I hereby decare that I am the voter to whom the Postal ballot paper bearing serial number.....has been issued at the above election.

Date.....

Signature of voter.....
Address.....

Attestation of Signature

The above has been signed in my presence by.....
... .(voter) who is personally known to me/has been identified to my statisfaction by.....(identifier) who is personally known to me.

Signature of identifier, if any

Address .....

Signature of Attesting Officer.

Designation.....

Address.....

Date. .....

FORM 2.

Cover

[*See* Statute 84 (2) (a)]

A NOT TO BE OPENED BEFORE COUNTING

ELECTION

to the *.....

POSTAL BALLOT PAPER

Serial number of ballot paper.....

*Appropriate particulars of the election to be inserted here.

FORM 3

Cover

[*See* Statute 84 (2) (a)]

B NOT TO BE OPENED BEFORE COUNTING

ELECTION–IMMEDIATE .....

POSTAL BALLOT PAPER

The Registrar,
Bangalore University,
Bangalore.

*insert here the name of the constituency.

FORM 4

Instructions for the Guidance of Voters.

[*See* Statute 84 (2) (a)]

Election to the .....

The persons whose names are printed on the ballot paper sent herewith are candidates at the above election. If you desire to vote, you should record your vote (votes) in accordance with the directions given in Part I below and then follow the instructions detailed in Part II.

PART I **Directions to Electors.**

1. The number of members to be elected is.....

2. Vote by placing the figure 1 in the space opposite the name of the candidate for whom you vote. Place the figure 1 opposite the name of the one candidate only.
* (although there are more members than one to be elected).

3. You may indicate your relative preference for the other candidates by placing in the spaces opposite their names the figures 2, 3, 4, etc., in order of such preference.

4. Do not place more than one figure opposite the name of any candidate and do not place the same figure opposite the names of more candidates than one.

5. An elector shall obtain the attestation of his signature on the declaration in Form 1 by any Gazetted Officer.

PART II **Instructions for voters.**

1. After you have recorded your vote on the ballot paper, place the ballot paper in the smaller cover marked 'A' sent herewith. Close the cover and secure it by seal or otherwise.

2. You have then to sign the declaration in Form 1 also sent herewith in the presence of an officer competent to attest your signature. See directions 5 above. Take the declaration to any such officer and sign it in his presence after he has been satisfied about your identity. The officer will attest your signature and return the declaration to you.

---

*To be deleted when only one member is to be elected.

You must not show your ballot paper to the attesting officer nor tell him how you have voted.

3. After the declaration has been signed and your signature has been attested in accordance with item 2 of 3, place the declaration in Form 1 as also the smaller cover marked 'A' containing the ballot paper, in the larger cover marked 'B'. After closing the larger cover send it to the returning officer by registered post or by messenger.

4. You must ensure that the cover reaches the returning officer before..... on the ..... (date).

5. Please note that —

(i) If you fail to get your declaration attested or certified in the manner indicated above, your ballot paper will be rejected ; and

(ii) If the cover reaches the returning officer after..... on the .....(date), your vote will not be counted.

6. Any ballot paper on which the figure 1 is not marked or on which the figure 1 is set opposite the name of more than one candidate, or is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate it is intended to apply, or on which the figure 1 and some other figure are set opposite the name of the same candidate or on which the same figure is set opposite the name of more candidates than one, or on which the signature of the elector is not duly attested or the number of which does not agree with the number of the ballot paper entered on the cover in which it is placed, will be rejected.

SCHEDULE.

[*See* Statute 85 (16)]

Illustration of the procedure as to the counting of votes at, and the declaration of the result of, an election conducted on the system of the single transferable vote.

Assume that there are seven members to be elected, sixteen candidates, and one hundred and forty electors.

The valid ballot papers are arranged in separate parcels according to the first preference recorded for each candidate, and the papers in each parcel counted.

Let it be assumed that the result is as follows:—

A	...	...	12
B	...	...	8
C	...	...	6
D	...	...	9
E	...	...	10
F	...	...	7
G	...	...	4
H	...	...	19
I	...	...	13
J	...	...	5
K	...	...	14
L	...	...	8
M	...	...	10
N	...	...	6
O	...	...	4
P	...	...	5
		Total ...	140

Each vailid ballot paper is deemed to be of the vaule of one hundred and the values of votes obtained by the respective candidates are as shown the in the first column of the result sheet.

The values of all the papers are added together and the total 14,000 is devided by eight (*i. e.*, the number which exceeds by one of the number of vacancies to be filled) and 1,751 (*i. e.*, the quotient 1,750 increased by one) is the number sufficient to secure the return of a member and is called the quota.

The operation may be shown thus.—

$$\text{Quota} = \frac{14{,}000}{8} + 1 = 1{,}750 + 1 = 1{,}751.$$

The candidate H, the value of whose votes exceeds the quota, is declared elected.

As the value of the papers in H's parcel exceeds the quota, his surplus must be transferred. His surplus is 149, *i. e.*, 1,900 less 1,751.

The surplus arises from original votes, and therefore, the whole of H's papers are divided into sub-parcels according to the next preferences recorded thereon a separate parcel of the exhausted papers being also made. Let it be assumed that the result is as follows :—

B is marked as next available preference on	...	7	Papers
D is marked as next available preference on	...	4	,,
E is marked as next available preference on	...	4	,,
F is marked as next available preference on	..	3	,,
Total of unexhausted papers	...	18	
Number of exhausted papers	...	1	
Total of papers	...	19	

The value of the papers in the sub-parcels are as follows :—

B	...	...	... 700
D	...	...	... 400
E	...	...	... 400
F	...	...	... 300
Total value of unexhausted papers			... 1,800
Value of exhausted papers			... 100
Total Value			... 1,900

The value of the unexhausted papers is 1,800 and is greater than the surplus. This surplus, is, therefore, transferred as follows :—

All the unexhausted papers are transferred, but at a reduced value, which is ascertained by dividing the surplus by the number of unexhausted papers.

The reduced value of all the papers, when added together, with the addition of any value lost as the result of the neglect of fractions, equals the surplus. In this case the new value of each paper transferred is

$$\frac{149 \text{ (the surplus)}}{18 \text{ (the number of unexhausted papers)}}$$

the residue of the value of each paper (100—8 = 92), being required by H for the purpose of constituting his quota, *i. e.*, one exhausted paper value (100) plus the value (1,656) of 18 unexhausted papers.

These values of the sub-parcels transferred are :

B—56 (*i. e.*, seven papers at the value of 8);
D—32 (*i. e.*, four papers at the value of 8);
E—32 (*i. e.*, four papers at the value of 8);
F—24 (*i. e.*, three papers at the value of 8);

These operations can be shown on a transfer sheet as follows :—

Transfer Sheet

Value of surplus (H's) to be transferred	... 149
Number of papers in H's parcel	... 19
Value of each paper in parcel	... 100
Number of unexhausted papers	... 18
Value of unexhausted papers	... 1,800

New value of each paper transferred =

$$\frac{\text{Surplus}}{\text{number of unexhausted papers}} = \frac{149}{18} = 8$$

Names of Candidates marked as the next available preference	Numbers of papers to be transferred	Value of sub-parcel to be transferred
B	7	56
D	4	32
E	4	32
F	3	24
Total ...	18	144
Number of exhausted papers	1	...
Loss of value owing to neglect of fractions	...	5
Total ...	19	149

The values of the sub-parcels are added to the values of the votes already credited to the candidates, B, D, E and F. This operation is shown on the result sheet.

There being no further surplus, the candidate lowest on the poll has now to be excluded. G and O both have 400.

The Returning Officer casts lots and G is chosen to be excluded.

Being original votes, G's papers are transferred at the value of 100 each. A who was marked as next preference on two papers receives 200, while I; and E were each next preference on one paper and receiving 100 each. O now being lowest is next excluded and his 400 is similarly transferred to I, B and K, I receiving 200 and B and K 100 each.

This leaves J and P lowest with 500 each and J is chosen by lot for exclusion first. His papers are transferred at the value of 100 each to A, B, D and I, the three first named receiving 100 each, and I who had the next preference on two papers receiving 200. P is then excluded and his papers are transferred to E, L, and K, the two first named receiving 100 each, and K, who had the next preference on three papers, receiving 300.

K now exceeds the quota and is declared elected.

Prior to further exclusion, K's surplus of 49 has to be distributed.

The sub-parcel last transferred to K consisted of 3 votes transferred at the value of 100 each. This sub-parcel is examined; there are no exhausted papers and B, F and I are each next preference on one paper and one paper is transferred to each of them at a reduced value determined by dividing the surplus (49) by the number of unexhausted papers (3). B, F and I accordingly receive 16 each.

The process of exclusion is now proceeded with.

C and N have 600 each, and C is chosen by lot for exclusion first. He has 6 original votes; B, D and E are each next preference on two papers, and each receives 200. N is then excluded; A is next preference on 3 of his papers, and receives 300; F, I and L are each next preference on one paper and receive 100 each.

This brings A and I above the quota and they are declared elected. Their surplus have now to be distributed and I's surplus which is the larger, 65, is dealt with first.

The last sub-parcel transferred to I consisted of one paper transferred at the value of 100, D is next preference on this paper, and receives the whole surplus of 65.

A's surplus of 49 is then dealt with. The last sub-parcel transferred to him consisted of 3 papers transferred at the value of 100 each. B was next preference on two of these papers and E on one, and the papers are transferred accordingly. The value to be transferred is 16 per paper *i.e.*, the surplus (49), divided by the number of the unexhausted (3). B accordingly receives 32 and E 16.

No other candidate having reached the quota, the process of exclusions is proceeded with, and F, who is now lowest with 840, is excluded.

His seven original votes are transferred first, B, D and E are next preference on three, two and two papers, respectively, and receive respectively 300, 200 and 200.

The transferred votes are next transferred in the order of their transfers to F. The 3 votes received at the value of eight each at the distribution of H's surplus are transferred at the same value to L who was next preference on all 3 papers. The vote valued at sixteen received by F at the distribution of K's surplus, goes at the same value to M, who was next preference on that paper. The vote transferred at the value of 100 on the exclusion of N is then transferred at the same value to D, who thus receives a total of 300.

No continuing candidate having yet reached the surplus, N, who is now lowest with 1,016 is excluded.

His ten original votes are transferred first, B and D are first preference on three papers each, and E and L on two each. B and D accordingly receive 300 each, and E and L 200 each. This brings, B, D and E above the quota, and they are declared elected. The requisite number of candidates having now been elected, the election is at an end, and it is unnecessary to..... ...proceed to the transfer of M's transferred votes.

Full details are shown in the result sheet.

Value of Votes 14,000

RESULT SHEET

$$\text{Quota} = \frac{14{,}000}{8} + = 1{,}751$$

Name of candidate	Value of votes at first count	Distribution of H's Surplus	Result	Distribution of votes of Grand O	Result	Distribution of votes of J and P	Result	Distribution of K's surplus
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A ...	1,200	...	1,200	+200	1,400	+100	1,500	...
B ...	800	+56	856	+100	956	+100	1,056	+16
C ...	600	...	600	...	600	...	600	...
D ...	900	+32	932	+100	1,032	+100	1,132	...
E ...	1,000	+32	1,032	+100	1,132	+100	1,232	...
F ...	700	+24	724	...	724	...	724	+16
G ...	400	...	400	-400	...	...	...	...
H ...	1,900	-149	1,751	...	1,751	...	1,751	...
I ...	1,300	...	1,300	+200	1,500	+200	1,700	+16
J ...	500	...	500	...	500	-500	...	...
K ...	1,400	...	1,400	+100	1,500	+300	1,800	-49
L ...	800	...	800	...	800	+100	900	...
M ...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
N ...	600	...	600	...	600	...	600	...
O ...	400	...	400	-400	...	...	...	...
P ...	500	...	500	...	500	-500	...	...
Loss of value by neglect of fractions.		+ 5	5		5	...	5	+1
Total ...	14,000	...	14,000	...	14,000	...	14,000	...

Value of Votes 14,000 RESULT SHEET—(*concld.*) Quota = $\frac{14,000}{8}$ + 1 = 1,751

Result	Distribution of votes of C and N	Result	Distribution of surplus of I and A	Result	Distribution of F's votes	Result	Distribution of M's votes	Result	Result of Election.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,500	+300	1,800	−49	1,751	...	1,751	...	1,751	Elected
1,072	+200	1,272	+32	1,304	+300	1,604	+300	1,904	Elected
600	−600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not Elected
1,132	+200	1,332	+65	1,397	+300	1,697	+300	1,997	Elected
1,232	+200	1,432	+16	1,448	+200	1,648	+200	1,848	Elected
740	+100	840	...	840	−840	...	...	...	Not Elected
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not Elected
1,751	...	1,751	...	1,751	...	1,751	...	1,751	Elected
1,716	+100	1,816	−65	1,751	...	1,751	...	1,751	Elected
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not Elected
1,751	...	1,751	...	1,751	...	1,751	...	1,751	Elected
900	+100	1,000	...	1,000	+24	1,024	+200	1,224	Not Elected
1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	+16	1,016	1,000	+16	Not Elected
600	−600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not Elected
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not Elected
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not Elected
6	...	6	+1	7	...	7	...	7	
14,000	...	14 000	...	14,000	...	14,000	...	14,000	

[No. ED 65 UNI 64.]

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Mysore,
B. R. VERMA, *Dy. Secy.*